







## THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY IN ADVANCE.

Per week..... \$6 00 Six months..... \$30

Three months..... 15 One month..... 30

WEEKLY IN ADVANCE.

Per month..... \$1 25 Six months..... 75

Three months..... 50

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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing

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west of the Missouri river.

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No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All copy must be in our hands by the Gazette

post office, latest Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified

that we do not want any advertising from them.

W. PLATT, H. A. RILEY,

Editor Manager.

## OUR NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Last week we announced the change of the date of publication of the Weekly Gazette from Saturday to Thursday, and stated that premiums would be offered for new subscribers. This week we are able to announce that the following arrangements have been made:

The regular subscription price of the Weekly will be reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per year.

Every new subscriber, or every old subscriber renewing, who pays \$1.25 in advance, will receive free either the Tribune Almanac for 1883, or the World's Fair and Chicago Guide Book.

The merits of the Tribune Almanac are well known to need any comment. It is an invaluable hand book of political and general information. The World's Fair Guide Book is a beautiful, illustrated description of the World's Fair and contains a fine large map of Chicago, and the Exposition grounds, a map which is sold separately for 25¢ a copy. Of course it is only on account of our large order for the Guide Book that we are enabled to make such a offer.

Further, every subscriber to the weekly, by paying 25¢ additional, can have the New York Weekly Tribune for the year besides.

Still further, every subscriber who pays in advance for the Weekly GAZETTE, and \$1 additional, making \$2.25 in all, will receive, besides the Weekly Gazette, the Home Maker Magazine, published at \$2 a year. This is the best magazine of its class published in the United States. It is edited by Mrs. J. C. Croly (Lennie June), assisted by a staff of women well known in the world of letters.

In order to extend the benefits of these premiums to readers of the Daily GAZETTE, we offer them with that, also, as follows:

To every subscriber to the Daily GAZETTE who pays \$1.50 in advance for three months, either the Tribune Almanac or the World's Fair and Chicago Guide Book.

Every subscriber who pays \$1.75 in advance for the Daily GAZETTE for three months, will receive, also, the New York Weekly Tribune for the year.

To every subscriber who pays a year \$6 in advance for the Daily GAZETTE, and \$1 additional (or in all) the Daily GAZETTE and the Home Maker Magazine for the year.

You cannot get either the magazine or the World's Fair Guide in El Paso county in any other way. Our offer is exclusive. Let us have your subscriptions, and we know you will be pleased both with the premiums and with the GAZETTE.

## THE EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY BILL.

The object of law is the enforcement of justice. Unhindered by law the strong will oppress the weak, whether that strength be due to muscle, to social position or to wealth. No system of law is complete which does not provide ample protection to every man in the community for all his rights against oppression. But that law is wrong which provides that the weak shall by the aid of the law become the strong and take from their fellow men one single piece of property, or force them to do, or to restrain them from doing one single act which is contrary to the rights of these. Because the natural tendency of power is towards oppression it is the duty of law to afford protection; it is not its duty to allow the weak to oppress the strong.

Yet this is precisely the effect which many of the bills recently introduced in state legislatures are intended to perform. Railroads are to be compelled to carry passengers and freight at rates which leave no profit and scanty operating funds; manufacturers are to be compelled to pay wages of a certain amount and to certain men; hours of labor are to be reduced with no corresponding reduction of pay; creditors are told that

they must accept certain terms of payment for consideration in the original contract; and the inevitable reply to all remonstrance is that the strong may be thankful that the weak have not taken advantage of a part.

A notable illustration of this form of public injustice is to be found in two bills introduced in the present legislature, one to enforce the semi-monthly payments of wages in coin, and the other to make employers liable for damages arising from the negligence of their workmen. It is true that there is good reason for legislation on both of these subjects. There is more than one saw mill in Colorado remote from settlements, and in such places wages have been retained month after month, and "stop orders" issued until the workman finally leaves with no money at all as the result of months of arduous toil. There are cases where workmen have been victimized on account of the singleness of their employers, through failure to provide necessary precautions, or to employ competent workmen, and where the plea of contributory negligence of fellow employees has operated to defeat justice and encourage murder.

But the way to correct a wrong on one side is not to commit another one on the other. There are good reasons, in the interests of charity and morality as well as of efficient work, why in some cases wages should not be paid every two weeks in coin; and there are good reasons why an employer only not be responsible for injuries in let alone upon one workman by another. Yet so strong and so unreasonable has been the demand for these laws, especially the latter, that many legislators have put themselves on record as favoring, not only a law which they know is unjust but one which they also are unconstitutional and can not be enforced. A favorite argument against Mr. Croley in the last campaign was that he had voted against a similar bill, and no amount of explanation was sufficient as an excuse.

But such unreason and spite, for it seems little more worth its own effort. There is a abundant room and abundant need for legislation of this class within the limits of justice, law and common sense. A reasonable law for the protection of wage workers in regard to payments and in regard to accidents could be passed, and would have been passed before this if the demand had been made in the right spirit and formulated in a legal way. But the passage of an unconstitutional law will do no good to those whom it is intended to serve, but at the same time it will injure their cause and prevent the passage of a really beneficial measure.

## NO MORE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

In response to a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, President Harrison has sent a minute, or special message, dealing with the question of goods transported between points in the United States through Canadian territory.

For some years it has been the practice to allow goods to be loaded into cars, sealed by a United States representative at the point of departure and permitted to cross the frontier without examination by our customs officers.

Taking advantage of this practice, the Canadian Pacific railway has done a large share of American transcontinental business. Being itself wholly without our own territory, it is not subject to the operation of our interstate commerce laws, and the Canadian Pacific has therefore been able to cut rates below the point at which our own transcontinental rail ways could lawfully compete with it. The Canadian road has therefore been built up, by our own permission, at the expense of our own rail ways.

The President has examined the question, with great care, and has come to the conclusion that the practice mentioned should at once be discontinued.

He finds no justification of the practice, either in international agreement or in our own interest, and therefore practically recommends its immediate abolition, as inconsistent with the safety of the revenue.

If this Congress were able to do any business, the immediate passage of an act, or a joint resolution, taking away from the Canadian Pacific railway these special privileges it has enjoyed. Such a bill or resolution would undoubtedly be introduced, and if the House should have a brief interval between now and the fourth of March, it might easily be passed. We hope it may be, for this discrimination by Americans against Americans, in favor of a British corporation, is altogether anomalous and should not be permitted to continue.

## THE WATER PIPE SYSTEM.

In the past two years the efforts of the city council, in conjunction with a select committee of citizens, have succeeded in securing to the city a permanent supply of water of the highest purity, and have removed a danger which at one time threatened the future of the city. But it is not enough that the water should be secured among the highest mountain peaks and brought unbroken within the city limits. A matter of equal importance is that it should be so distributed that each citizen may secure a supply adequate for his need, and that every section of the city may have ample protection from fire. This is one consideration which has led the council with wise foresight to turn their attention to the matter.

In the early history of the city it was unavoidable that the mains should be located in a temporary manner. No one could foresee the growth of the city, or if he did, he would not have been justified in laying out a system of water distribution, such as has since been proved necessary. But the success of Colorado Springs as a city is now assured, and the changed conditions require a change of methods. Within the coming years a large sum of money must be spent for pipes and hydrants, small mains must be replaced by large ones, and the mains extended over the territory adjacent to the city's area. It is evident that, although the extension of the mains may keep pace with the growth of the city, it is not possible to pursue the same course with regard to their size. It is impossible, without great expense, to replace a 3-inch main with a 4-inch, and that with a 6-inch, and that with an 8-inch, and so on. It is, therefore, evident that a systematic

plan, under which the necessary changes may be accomplished, is a matter of economy, and the only way in which a satisfactory result can be obtained. There is no good reason why the city, which has certain definite work to perform should not adopt the same methods as would be employed by any other corporation, and these methods are the ones in use by the committee now engaged in the matter. Of the results of their labors and the plan proposed by them it is too soon to speak, but they are going about their labors in a systematic and thorough fashion. The committee certainly merit the confidence and appreciation of a

## JUNIORING TOURS.

The legislature of a State is elected, presumably, to make laws. In Colorado, the legislature sits only once in two years and then for only ninety days. A great deal

of public business ought to be done in that time; and the transaction of public business in any legislative gathering implies a good deal of discussion and of care in consideration.

This year our legislature, after having invited the legislatures of other States to come to Denver and make it a visit, has set the example itself by resolving to go to Santa Fe and visit the legislature of New Mexico.

It may be a pleasant thing to go off on a railway trip with a lot of other men, presumably at the expense of somebody else. It may even conduce to friendly feeling between the states concerned; but we submit that it is not for that purpose that legislators are elected. The ninety days of the legislative session are expected to be occupied in careful consideration of measures for the welfare of the State and in enacting such as would, in the opinion of the members, be for the public benefit.

It would be interesting to know whether the legislators will travel on passes, and whether they propose to come back and try to get more out of the railways in return for favors received. It would also be interesting to know who will foot the bill for "incidents" and "cigars."

## FOREST RESERVES AND PUBLIC OPINION.

It is doubtless true that five-sixths, or possibly a larger proportion, of the people of Colorado earnestly favor forest protection, and approve the present action of the general government in establishing public forest reserves. Opposition to the movement can, in almost any given instance, be traced directly to those who are actively concerned in the conservation of public timber. The following letter, which is published by permission, is one of a hundred of similar communications which have been forwarded by our people to the interior department. Dr. Denison, the writer of the letter, is well known in Colorado and elsewhere:

Denver, Colo., Jan. 20, '83.  
Dear Dr. Fessenden, Special Agent, United States General Land Office:

My Dear Sir.—In reply to your circular of the 9th inst., I will say that I have no personal opportunities in traveling in the mountains west and northwest of Denver, to corroborate much of the contents of your circular. For instance, the beauty of Clear Creek canon is not now as it used to be when the mountain sides were covered with sage, as was the case when I came to Colorado—some twenty years ago—the falling away of the streams resulting from the increasing and decreasing attractiveness of the mountain trips to invalids and tourists, are facts indeed to be regretted, but who are among the unanswerable arguments in favor of the forest reservations, which have been established in Colorado by the present administration, it remains for the people of this state to perpetuate this good work. I mean those who wish to commonwealth attain greater prosperity, and who have horses and when 200,000 people in this state, United States, Colorado will not only justify, but will be proud of their beauty, parks and camping grounds, where every summer tourists, needing refuges from the influence of "the epidemic sickness" of the East, may find rest and restoration to health and strength.

In a recent trip to the northern part of the White River forest, reserve my attention was drawn to the want of destruction by fire—some years ago—of large tracts (many square miles in extent) of forest by the Indians. They sought to spite the white race by laying low these valuable forests, which destiny decreed should soon come into the possession of a better and higher order of human beings. Some of these thousands of acres of timber timber and will never be reforested; about one-half of the burned area is covered with a young undergrowth.

Let us now see what we are not on a wretched occupancy of land, but, that we are the owners of a large, learned, broad-minded and very numerous people, who are one nation, embracing this whole country; and Colorado is its summer camping ground!

Yours truly,  
CHARLES DENISON.

Mr. Harrison did nothing of the like in January and February, 1883, and perhaps the only precedent is Mr. Cleve and's own action in the winter of 1883 in relation to the same silver question. The action is regarded by some among both Republicans and Democrats, as an unwarranted exercise of influence on Mr. Cleveland's part, but we are not sure but that it is a good idea for the President-elect thus to signify before-hand what his policy is to be. He makes some things certain that would otherwise remain in suspense, and it gives fair notice to his party and to the country what he intends to do. One thing is certain, however, is very interesting and important. The canal is to be under American, and not under European control.

The undergraduates of Yale have refused to approve the action of the football captains in making the new rule which restricts membership in the football team to undergraduates studying for a diploma. This throws the affairs of that inter-collegiate football association into confusion. The football officers at Yale are about to resign, and there may be some difficulty about arranging for the year's matches.

The first thing to be considered in estimating the probability of the passage of the Anti-Orion bill in the House is whether Mr. "Buck" Gore of Texas is with its promoters. If he is against the bill, that settles its fate.

Don Dickinson as Secretary of State would hardly equal Blaine or even Foster, but he would be a great deal better than Bayard.

## SUGAR FROM SUNBEAMS.

For residents of Colorado and the neighboring States, the most timely and interesting article in any of the February magazines is one by E. S. Adams in the Cosmopolitan, on "Sugar from Sunbeams." Of course all sugar comes from sunbeams, or is indirectly produced by them; but Mr. Adams means sugar from seeds.

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If anything could, it would be "Discovery" is that fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good?"

See that you get the genuine medicine.

can be absolutely depended on, and in isolated cases analyses have run up to twenty-two, the latter figure having been obtained in the Export Valley, Nebraska, and in Wyoming, from seed grown in Europe and consequently not adapted to those sections." Thus we see that the largest percentage of saccharine matter has been obtained in our own country, immediately to the east and north of our State.

The great desideratum of the sugar beet is sunshine. Given a climate where sunshine prevails, as is done in the great plains of Colorado, and where moisture can be supplied regularly in the necessary quantity, as it can be in this State by irrigation, and success in raising the sugar beet cannot be doubtful.

There are now in this country six sugar-beet plants: at Alvarado, Watsonville and Cino, California; at Grand Island and Norfolk, Nebraska; and at Lead, Utah, the last four of these having been established within three years. All these are now doing a successful business.

As to the advantages of establishing more of these plants in the United States, Mr. Adams says:

When it is considered that more than half a thousand of such factories, each costing several hundred thousand dollars, would be required to supply the sugar that we consume annually, it is not difficult to see that millions of dollars now spent abroad year after year would be retained here, to say nothing of the labor afforded to thousands of workmen, the advantage to a community of possessing a factory that uses raw material, whose production is a benefit to the immediate neighborhood, and, last but not least, the improvement in general agriculture that must necessarily result from the pursuit of the very careful methods required in the culture of the sugar beet.

The experiment has been tried in this country at various times and places during the past century, but it is only within the past decade that success has been attained. Now that success is so certain, there cannot be any good reason why the State of Colorado, so exceptionally favored by nature with a climate well suited to the production of this most necessary article, should not at once take the lead in sugar production. If one-tenth of the capita, that goes every year into prospecting for precious metals, from most of which no return is received, were to be devoted to the raising of beets, Colorado would soon take a front rank among the sugar-producing districts of the world.

## COLOMBIA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is said on pretty good authority that the government of the United States of Colombia is considering the advisability of granting an extension of the Panama canal concession, and that there is a strong feeling in the South American republic in favor of taking possession of the canal and all its assets when the present concession expires, and finishing the canal as a Colombian enterprise.

In order to do this, it would be necessary for the Colombian government to issue bonds to a large amount, and it would probably ask the United States, in return for special privileges on the isthmus, for aid in guaranteeing the interest on these bonds. Whether we ought to do anything of this kind, especially when we have the Nicaragua canal on our hands, is very doubtful, but is something that does not yet need to be discussed. The fact that the Colombian government is considering such a proposition, however, is very interesting and important. The canal is, or ought to be, primarily an American enterprise; and if it is ever completed, it ought to be under American, and not under European control.

The undergraduates of Yale have refused to approve the action of the football captains in making the new rule which restricts membership in the football team to undergraduates studying for a diploma. This throws the affairs of that inter-collegiate football association into confusion. The football officers at Yale are about to resign, and there may be some difficulty about arranging for the year's matches.

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*Literary Department*

## A NEW STORY BY BRETT HARTE.

Mr. Francis Brett Harte has been said one of the literary lions of London that the younger generation of Americans have perhaps almost forgotten that he is alive, and writing American stories still. That he is, is abundantly evidenced by his new novel, "Sunny, a Story of the Plains," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. It is a story of California, apparently rather than of the great plains, though the references to places are rather vague; and it is very American indeed.

Susy, or Suzette, is "the girl who was picked up, a waif, on the plains, after an Indian massacre, and adopted by one Judge Peyton and his wife, who have taken up a ranch in Southern California. What her life has been since we last wrote were one Clarence Brant, a half-grown boy, and one Jim Looker, a son of the desperado, or would-be-desperado. Clarence and Susy have a childless fondness for each other, and when he appears at the Peyton ranch, years afterwards, as a young man of twenty-two, their relations are renewed and they become "engaged." But Susy has a strong distaste strain in her blood, and a decided vulgar strain too, and the evolution of the story shows very clearly how entirely she grows stronger than environment.

It is not easy to pronounce, of course, whether this story is true to life or not. So far as Susy herself is concerned, the development seems to be more natural than in the case of Clarence Brant and Mrs. Peyton, Jim Looker, or "Red Jim" as he refers to himself, supports most of the serious elements, and he is a character such as one might expect from the author of "The Outcasts of Poker Flat." His gloomy manner, his melancholy speech, his invincible propensity to swear, his taste for the streams of nature and野ness, hisina evolution into a manager and principal actor of a farce theater—a these are true to life. When it comes to the meeting of this sort of vagabond, it is evident that Mr. Harte's hand has by no means lost its touch.

The parties' character in the book of Mr. Harte to some is Mrs. Peyton. In one sense, she is the real heroine, but somehow we do not feel quite satisfied with the author's presentation of her. On the whole, however, it is a strong story, and one which you will relish. We should like to see it without a word of commendation for the publishers. This firm has adopted a style of printing that is a joy to the eyes, and we are sure that it is pouring forth us all, and goes on as it is:

"Fine o. aye?" Yes, sa. "tis so;  
An' my fine people my white fo fo war—  
But you caught up it seen it years ago.  
When de Marster an' de Miss lived up dyar,  
When de niggers 'e stan' all roun' de do'!  
Lie grams o' corn on de corn-house fo'.

"Live mous'ous high!" Yes, Marster, yes;  
Cutt'n or royal'n gordly dash,  
East an' drink till you couldn't res'.  
My folks warn none o' yo' white-trash!  
Nor, eah, eah was ob high degree—  
De heah nigger am quality!"

Further on, the gallant o'er ex slave is interrupted by the young man to whom he is pouring forth us all, and goes on as it is:

What say, Marster? Yo' say you knows—  
He's strong and slender—le and fah,  
Better looks'n 'you' son of c'ne!  
Hi! 'tis he? 'Tis God, tis him!  
Tis de very voice an' system o' 'tah,  
An' 'most' as bold, only 'yo' kin' so im—  
I wonder whah—what's de o' woman?  
Now let my son—  
Depart in peace.  
For 'boho'.

Digory, Lord! I knowed you chile—  
I knowed you soon's 'seed' on our face!  
What has you been dis'closed with o'!  
Done come back an' buy 'o' a pe'ase?"  
Oh, bleas de Lord for a lillus grace!  
Davin' shell hunger, an' she not lack  
De Marster, so young Marster's done come back."

A few stanzas like that give the normal reader a better insight into the complex relations between master and slave in the best houses before the war than volumes of essays or tomes of historical-philo-sophical discussion.

## FEBRARY VAGAZINES.

The February number of Harper's Magazine is as nearly perfect as one could wish. It is in fact a remarkable number, not only in the excellence of the general articles, but in the balance and proportion of them. It contains an especially large number of more purely literary articles. Mr. Adey and Mr. Lang, with drawings and comment, illustrate Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" as only they know how to do it. Annie Fields contributes a chapter of personal reminiscences of Whittier, which is full of good things. There is a short story by Robert C. Mayers, another—"The Queen"—by Maurice Kingsley, and a third—"The Woman's Exchange of Simplicity"—by Ruth McElroy Sward. The poems are by Macdonald Cawein and William McElroy. The two continued stories—"The Refugees," by A. Conan Doyle, and "Horace Chase," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, are strong novels. The Refugees takes us to the court of the Grand Monarque, at the time when Macbeth was King. It was succeeding Macbeth's attack of Lord Beaconsfield. Beaconsfield, when secretary of state, was acquainted with Dugdale, and the alternately bizarre and magnificent political figure cut by this extraordinary man is described in a more readable manner. The second article in the series of "Great Railway Systems of the United States" also appears in this number, the "Atlantic," "Cape and Santa Fe," with its more than ten thousand miles of track being treated. The story is told of its early beginnings, of its autocratic power wielded by its managers over more than one quarter of our territory. A delightful Japanese story, "Toji Murata," and a few esoteric entries "June, 1863," from the pen of Julian Hawthorne, are unusually full and full of illustrations.

Mr. John W. Chace writes a chapter of personal reminiscences of George William Curtis. A together the literary features are very strong. Harper's has always been the leading magazine of travel and adventure. Its pages during the last quarter century have often covered every quarter of the globe, and its lessons in geography have been conveyed in such attractive form, and so splendidly illustrated that they make an unequalled text-book. In this number there are two articles of this kind, both full of illustrations: "New Orleans, Our Southern Capital," by Jules Du Bois; and "Bristol, in the Time of Caesar," by John B. Snipey.

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The department is as full and interesting as usual. Mr. Warner is making of the "Editor's Study" something very different from what it was under Mr. Howe. It is more like the old "Easy,"

Chair," which has been discontinued. This month we treat especially of the artistic and architectural features of the World's Fair, and our comments are discriminating and instructive.

Having it for all in all, the February Harper's seems full to represent the aims of magazine-making.

The Forum for February contains a number of articles of more than ordinary value. The leader is "Tardis Before, Retrospective and Prospective," by David A. Wells. This is well written presentation of the free traders' side of the tariff controversy, which however is not free from the fault of presenting disputed statements as undoubted facts. For instance, when in his opening sentences Mr. Wells says that:

Neither can it be doubted that, if not the war intervened, the United States would have become the leading free-trade nation of the world. Neither can it be doubted, at present, that our representatives in Congress and in the Electoral College would be restricted in proportion to the mass citizens disinterested, as the United States Constitution expressly provides; then, indeed, a solution of the negro question might be in sight.

We are not angry, however, on Mr. Page's political writings. His dia ect poetry抓住s our attention. Here we turn at once from more or less philosophical discussion of the negro as a "problem" or a "question" to a sympathetic and cordial interpretation of the affectionate negro feeling—the feeling that exists "between us" Mr. Page says "war," but no Virginian pronounces "the war." There are a few stanzas from "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that show how the o. Virginia negro appreciated the "war."

"Fine o. aye?" Yes, sa. "tis so;  
An' my fine people my white fo fo war—  
But you caught up it seen it years ago.  
When de Marster an' de Miss lived up dyar,  
When de niggers 'e stan' all roun' de do'!  
Lie grams o' corn on de corn-house fo'.

"Live mous'ous high!" Yes, Marster, yes;  
Cutt'n or royal'n gordly dash,  
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He's strong and slender—le and fah,  
Better looks'n 'you' son of c'ne!  
Hi! 'tis he? 'Tis God, tis him!  
Tis de very voice an' system o' 'tah,  
An' 'most' as bold, only 'yo' kin' so im—  
I wonder whah—what's de o' woman?  
Now let my son—  
Depart in peace.  
For 'boho'.

Digory, Lord! I knowed you chile—  
I knowed you soon's 'seed' on our face!  
What has you been dis'closed with o'!  
Done come back an' buy 'o' a pe'ase?"  
Oh, bleas de Lord for a lillus grace!  
Davin' shell hunger, an' she not lack  
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Neither can it be doubted that, if not the war intervened, the United States would have become the leading free-trade nation of the world. Neither can it be doubted, at present, that our representatives in Congress and in the Electoral College would be restricted in proportion to the mass citizens disinterested, as the United States Constitution expressly provides; then, indeed, a solution of the negro question might be in sight.

From sleepy o. India, the next article brings us into the cooling sea, and causes us to study "Earthquakes and Water." Tait, with the help of Mr. Davidson's striking drawings, we are very glad to see; and we learn how the "Peacock" was sunk (at the same time Farragut is believed to have said, "Disregard the torpedoes, go ahead!")—how Cushing sank the "Alabama," a story that should, by the way, be read wherever heroism and cool headed daring are admired; how Bainbridge, the first torpedo-boat, came near to destroying one of H. R. Page's finest frigates in the Revolutionary days; and, coming to our own times, just now the modern submarine boats are to be made, managed, and operated. Mr. Davison's little drawing at the end is a clever bit of humor.

The number contains also two unusual bright stories—as of Green as a bean and a pumpkin—"Little Peter and the Giant," by Jack Bennett, and "How Jane Die," by Katherine Festes. The former is a fanciful story in the form of a romance. The illustrations, by Dan Beard, are mediaeval in style. We particularly commend that in which the giant is laying about him with the great two-handed sword, and the other showing Little Peter, in the most terrible moment, rowing toward the fatal shore.

"How Jane Die" is a delightful story of chivalry, execellently told by Katherine Festes, and illustrated by Harry Ogden's spirited drawings.

An extraordinary picture by C. O. Davidson shows the new United States man-of-war "Brooklyn" with smokestacks towering high out of the air, and "shears" expanding in an accompanying article the meaning and purpose of the valuable though unsightly improvement.

The series of humorous or tragic verses, the departments, and a plan to make up another delightful number of S. N. Clegg, are in evidence, and do not need special comment.

The principal article in the Review of Reviews for February is a characteristic sketch of Guy Wood by W. H. Stead, covering twenty pages. As a summary of the life and character of the dead millionaire it is of sufficient consequence to the world's reading, but actions interest is given to it by a theory in regard to the uses of millionaires. In Mr. Stead's opinion the men of many millions are or ought to be a great benefit to the community. They are able to do good that no one else can do, and if they do not do it voluntarily they may involuntarily. In other words, according to Mr. Stead, if a man is so engrossed in earning and hoarding that he has neither time nor thought for spending, the community will interfere with the works of which he is specially capable, and with that of which he is confessedly incapable. It will not hinder him from earning, but will deprive him of spending. In Mr. Stead's ingenious statement are or ought to be a great benefit to the community. They are able to do good that no one else can do, and if they do not do it voluntarily they may involuntarily. In other words, according to Mr. Stead, if a man is so engrossed in earning and hoarding that he has neither time nor thought for spending, the community will interfere with the works of which he is specially capable, and with that of which he is confessedly incapable. It will not hinder him from earning, but will deprive him of spending. The next Hughes, in fact, was an American, whose name was not given.

The announcement of a volume of short stories by Mr. Rutland's Library, which will be called with delight by a who have been entertained by the incomparable sketches of Southern life which she has contributed to the periodicals. The volume is entitled "A Gentlewoman and her Public Girls." The characters are maintained at their usual standard. A change that is not to be commented is that the caricatures of men are scattered instead of grouped together as formerly.

Mr. S. S. McCuller, of New York, has secured the publication agency for this country's "Cylinder," a monthly magazine of short stories and literary gossip, edited by Jerome K. Jerome, and Robert Barr. During the past year "The Cylinder" has been full of good things, and promises more for the year to come. The February number contains among other articles, "Quoiz Lin," a bit from "New York's Chinese Quarter," by Arthur Sperry; "My First Book," by Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Voy Notes," by Jerome K. Jerome; "John Burns at Battersea," one of the series of "Lions in Their Den," by Raymond Batawsky; "The Star," by W. L. Allen (once the "funny man" on the New York Times); and "The IC's Own," by Robert Barr and others. The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, or 25 cents a number.

The January-Yankee number of The Exposition Graphic, of Chicago, comes to us dressed with beautiful pictures of the World's Fair built out in course of construction, and of the inaugural ceremonies at the formal dedication of the exposition last October. Fusing the fair with its periodical will form an invaluable pictorial record of its chief features. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. William Watson has been removed from the army at Stone to a private residence, and the most improved machinery, including his recently published "Lectures on the History of the Negro," is more like the old "Easy,"

which has been discontinued. This month we treat especially of the artistic and architectural features of the World's Fair, and our comments are discriminating and instructive.

## LITERARY NOTES.

That delightful volume of personal reminiscences of "The Auto-Biographical Notes of the Life of William Scott," recently published by Harper & Brothers, has evoked much comment and an exceedingly interesting popular discussion, in which Mr. Swinburne has taken the initiative. During the later years of Mr. Scott's life, Mr. Swinburne was one of his warmest admirers, going so far as to copy him in some political discussions, calling him "Dear old fast friend, whose colors grow not old," etc. And when Mr. Scott died, it was Swinburne who wrote his elegy. But it seems that the autobiography contains some songs which Mr. Swinburne does not like, and so has accordingly changed his opinion of his "old fast friend," whom he now caresses to be a man "born for a sign-painter in Cambo or in Tintagel."

What a charming little comedy, entitled "Christian Antennae," by Fannie Farmer Yarbo, will be among the attractive features of the next number of Harper's Bazaar, due in February.

The love of Poetry.

Nearly all the other arts live or die through them. They are the soul, the spirit, made part of the apparatus of life. But we are as incredulous of poetry as of the serpent, and the effects of those who have seen that it itself do not cover a chapter more. Poetry's living soul is even the life of art as grown beyond the bounds of aversion; Yonely which can be into existence many of the arts, which can rear architectures, lay gardens, give to houses solid decoration, a sumptuous beauty impossible to poor ages, which can even a great help in the creation of music and painting—money has no potency over the poet, and nothing in life.

But the future of poetry is immense, because when difficulties oppress, when art fails, when art fails, when art fails, when art fails,

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The original manuscript of Poems by Two Brothers was sold at auction on December 21, at Sotheby's auction rooms, London, for £86, with the copyright reserved. The poems are those of Alfred Tennyson and Charles, the younger brother, which are in evidence, and are known as the "Poems of the Two Brothers."

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and so be printed upon Dickinson & Co.'s Ding is hand-made paper.

Guy de Maupassant, we are glad to learn, is getting better, although he has still moments of intense excretion.

His mother, who was a friend of ours, says his moments of lucidity occur more frequently and his memory is coming back.— Publishers' Circular, London.

We are sorry to receive the receipt of further notes for review from Charles Scribner's Sons, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., D. Appleton & Co., G. W. Dillingham and Macmillan & Co., notices of which will soon appear.

The death of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks in the current number of Harper's Weekly is published February 1, will be written by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainey, of New York. It will be accompanied by a portrait.

Montagu Williams, the English painter whose recently published book of reminiscences has a wide sale, and whom another volume was recently announced, died on the 23d ult.

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## SPRING MILLINERY.

BONNET OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

Olive Harper Discourses on the Satisfaction Women Feel in the Possession of Becoming Headgear and Divulges Some Secrets About Spring Gowns.

Special Correspondence.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Is it any wonder that a woman in a pretty bonnet wears a smiling face? Do not men ever feel any satisfaction in a shiny new hat? Are men so callous to all their sentiments that a new hat is simply a heat cover-



SPRING MILLINERY.

ing and nothing more? Well, I don't believe it or, if I do, I am sorry for them, I am afraid, and all my sex do the same way. I know that there is a lot of satisfaction in the knowledge that you have a bonnet in which no one can pick flaws, or a hat that is new, fresh and becoming, and, more than that, some profound winter declare that there is a great amount of satisfaction in good clothes. Look at the smiling face in the picture. Why do the dimples with joy and bubbles over with happiness. Is it not good to look at her? Her bonnet is made of rich blue brocade, with a fringe of border of silk in the same shade and strings of velvet a little darker. On the back of the crown is a bough of violets primroses and a spindly sprig of lily-of-the-valley. The crown and drapery are made of crossing a square of bougainvillea bordered with the fringed out silk, and it is twisted, plaited and turned up like the shape you see.

The lovely girl, who does not look quite so grand, still she is out of France and London, and that before a year at rest, and when you look at that girl you feel that it ought to be so, if possible, it is made of natural colored damask, bright crocheted, and then pressed out in some sort of stiffening that makes it hold its shape, so it is even work and hand-somer than I can tell. There are rich black velvet bows and three very perfect black ostrich tips, natural, that are not curled only as nature curles them. A small rhinestone buck gives in touch of brightness.

The trim, fancy gay was a close garment of many velvets, covered with white lace, which is dotted with jet beads and has ornaments of the same at each scallop. In front is a little bow made of lace and three black velvet bows, with a small black ostrich tip. The strings are of ruby satin and velvet. This is a pretty theater or church garment, and, in fact, so fit for someone, but the fitting—well, that were never left at home or worn in the boudoir.

A couple of days ago I was at a party. The prettiest dress there was the simple and illustrations here. The skirt was of "pink" and "blue" silk of fine quality. The waist was the same, and over that was a band of oriental lace tied around the waist with a grosgrain ribbon of the same shade. The sleeves only came to the elbow and were fitted over the skirt. There was a Russian pocket of black velvet edged with gold embroidery. Of course this was transfigured. The whole gown was much admired.

A visitor, in the sere and yellow leaf, wore a neat and very tailoring gown of the frayed cashmere in dove color, which is much liked this season. The



HOME TOILETS.

Dress was an princess, tucking to the left on the corsage and the revers faced with green faille. The skirt was open on the left side, with a bit plained pane of the green faille. There was a band of dove ribbon around the waist and tied to hang over the pane. I know one person who is going to have a dress just like it, and that is myself, only mine will be gray, because I have the taste in gray and can't afford to buy another.

I notice very many princess dresses made for spring and summer, both in rich and simple material. I notice, too, that the exaggerated balloon sleeves have had pins stuck into them, so that they are diminishing rapidly in size. I also notice that there is a sensible majority whose taste is correct as to coats and wraps, and the nightgown horror is rarely seen, while snug and neat fitting jackets, ulsters and newmarket are the favorites, with handsome wraps for evening and ceremony. OLIVE HARPER.

BEST FOR THE HOME  
They Will Have a Whole Building and Lots of Fun at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The little ones—God bless 'em—the crowning babies with simple cheeks, the little misses in short dresses and gay colored sashes, the young masters in knickerbockers, the rising generation, the boyish girls that a couple of decades hence may be having considerable to say about the running of their native country—these are not to be forgotten at the World's fair.

We are having a good deal nowadays about the preparations for the entertainment and entertainment of the maturity and old age of both sexes, about the great things that are to be undertaken to those big enough and old enough to comprehend them, about the blossoms where the special commissioners from foreign lands may entertain in prince style. Why not then, some provision for the little ones, so that they can come and stay awhile and then go away with the satisfaction in their little hearts that they have had the best time in their lives, and perhaps a better time than they ever expect to have again.

And they are going to be taken care of. Every master and miss that, for about now, are lugging around the stock or parts of it, are trying to extract a promise that they shall be taken to Chicago next, or be out of with the story that it is show for old folks, and that there will be nothing that children can understand, and even though they may see. That story won't go. For there is a Children's building as nearly a structure for its size as any on the grounds, with its kindergarten, and its reading room, and its magic lantern room, and its nursery, and, but not least, its big playground on the roof, inclosed in a strong wire netting, with vines and flowers, and live butterflies and birds flying around, and a big cold snow, and a collection of ways of all nations, which the visitors can play at will. Oh, but there will be great times up on that roof! This is such fun! The very thought of it makes us wish we were children again.

Patriotic women are to rear the building, and their patriotic hands will garnish it. The expectation authorities haven't contributed a cent toward it, and they won't be asked to. The idea originated with Mrs. Porter Palmer, and the board of lady managers assumed the responsibility of raising the necessary funds for the erection of the building. The co-operation of the women managers of the various states was sought, and the amount required for the structure

and outfitting was \$10,000. The ladies of the various commonwealths Some were tax as low as \$100, and even the wealthiest of them not more than \$200. About \$1,000 have thus been raised. The balance is yet to come. The ladies want it.

Chicago's women have undertaken to equip the interior and pay the running expenses, but they expect their sisters elsewhere to do their share toward getting the building itself in place. And they are not likely to object in vain. It will cost more to equip and run the affair than to erect it, and it was for a former purpose solely that the recent international money was given at the Palmer mansion. The women of Chicago have already their share of the money in hand. What they now need is the small balance from the country. How long are they to wait? That is what the executive committee of the ladies who have charge of the details and who are holding daily meetings to push it along would like to know. They are at present in Chicago, society and have given their time and money freely to the cause of the little ones. They are Mrs. George E. Dunphy, who is director of the building, Mrs. L. Bruce Sargent, the secretary, and Mesdames Somon Chatterer, Mr. Leander Stone and W. W. Kimball.

The Children's building, an ornate affair of two stories and a roof garden occupying a tract of ground between the Horticultural Hall and the Women's building—\$90 by 15—is intended primarily as an educational exhibit. There will be a department teaching the newborn babe, and in which Miss Maria M. Love of Buffalo will conduct a model creche, demonstrating by example as well as in short lectures the most accurate, comfortable and rational system of dressing, feeding and providing for the rest of infants. Then rising by easy stages will be the kindergarten, under the auspices of the National Kindergarten association, showing how the little ones can develop their intellectual and moral faculties; then the life in garden, illustrating housekeeping, a physica development department, where athletes will be instructed by President Charles Barry of the World's Fair Commission Non-American Turners, and a small nursery under the auspices of the committee on philanthropy of the New York city managers. This will be simply a children's department of public comfort.

The library will be fitted up with children's literature, and in a room near by Pennsylvania will have a department giving daily demonstrations of the progress that has been made in teaching every young child to speak. In the assembly room there will be rows of little chairs and a platform from which stereopticon lectures on our own and foreign countries will be given. King hearted guides, or kindergarteners, as they will be known, will welcome the little visitors in groups and conduct them through the building, so that they will feel thoroughly at home. As for the roof garden, which is towers and birds and canaries and cages and toys—well, some of us older folks are likely to be seen up there.

HENRY M. HUNT.

## MARCHES TO A COUNTRY

WHY DO AMERICAN WOMEN SEEK FORGIVENESS?

Here is a True Story of How One Beautiful, Radiant and Delightfully Refined Young Woman Was Treated by Her Distinguished Husband in Italy.

There is indeed the mess of pottery for which American girls are continually making for themselves—of course, the young masters in knickerbockers, the rising generation, the boyish girls that a couple of decades hence may be having considerable to say about the running of their native country—these are not to be forgotten at the World's fair.

We are having a good deal nowadays about the preparations for the entertainment and entertainment of the maturity and old age of both sexes, about the great things that are to be undertaken to those

big enough and old enough to comprehend them, about the blossoms where the special commissioners from foreign lands may entertain in prince style. Why not then, some provision for the little ones, so that they can come and stay awhile and then go away with the satisfaction in their little hearts that they have had the best time in their lives, and perhaps a better time than they ever expect to have again.

So Contessa Z—, who lives quite near, and of whom I say a great deal, is a pretty New York girl of about twenty-eight, very petite, with foreign manners and all the attractions of accent which distinguish a patriotic spirit, as it proves a way to throw off at least of her American origin, of which she is quite proud. Her action becomes astonishing when one learns a little of her domestic life with her old and uncouth master, the count. One day when she came to visit me I asked her in the course of conversation what she thought of Neapolitan society.

"Indeed, I have seen very little of it," she responded. "My husband, the count, is very busy here, and has no time to go into society."

"But have you no friends? Can you not go with him? I mean to have afternoon receptions in such things."

"We do, of course, practice the name of two hours, then we go to the little parties."

"You are an actress?"

"No," laughingly; "I only write the little verses your paper tempts me to do for you."

"But surely your days are not sufficiently filled with social calls?"

"Oh, no; in the afternoon I drive in my carriage with a maid."

"You are very strict, are you not?"

"Who? The count? Yes, I wear a strict dress, foreign men, being Americans, I do not allow my count to go too far. When he brings a woman up to me, I shall leave him if he strikes me, and so is strict."

Naturally, as she has all the money, "Are all Italian husbands so despotic?" I asked.

"All, they are mostly more or less so, but I know better, how to control mine, having been married before to an American."

"And how do you compare the two in a matrimonial sense?"

"All the Americans are like husbands. They are men. They recognize woman's superior position; they know how to treat their wives, with these."

Said she tated, and her eyes blazed with suppressed passion—she evidently did not consider the game worth the candle.

"They are beasts," she wrote out suddenly. "Beast! They think of no one but themselves! Regard, the Countess X—."

The count, her husband, rocks her up every day until he returns in the afternoon, and why? Because, I suppose, a man enough to be her father sat upon her one afternoon when she was out."

"Do your husband ever look you up?"

"Only once. Because I drove out one afternoon, alone, to call on a friend, and a young officer, whom I knew very well, rode beside my carriage for a short distance. Any and every one of them, a friend of his, and he let me out."

Poor little woman! She looks so fragile and young one could imagine how helpless she would be at the mercy of some brute master! Her apartment happened to be immediately above that of a great friend of mine, and one day when I was sitting with my friend on her balcony, while I looked upon the sun, beautiful Bay of Naples, with its own ascent lights, and violins, singing, as it were, in the rosy mist between sea and heaven, we were startled by a great commotion above.

A man's low voice thundered in italiano, and one then informed by a thin, pell-mell note, which I recognized to be that of my friend, the Countess Z—. Suddenly a sharp沉寂 came over, and I heard the steps of many people coming down the stairs, and then the sound of many voices, and then the sound of a door opening, and then the sound of a door closing, and then the sound of a door closing again.

Neverless it must be well understood that the mere ringing of dressmakers' business by surly maid-servants to actives and actresses, who wear them on the understanding that they are not to pay for them is not in Paris, as in America, but in England, France, Germany, and other countries.

As respects the naming of fashions, it is not impossible that we have known names, whether they be aristocratic, operatic or dramatic, render very slight service in enabling successive types of the good said—"Fussofia le Divina" to walk the waters. So many things of life, but especially the same calumny, of having acted as a tailor's dog, used to be circulated, and probably with about the same inflection in it, concerning Count Alcide Gori, who, between 1880 and 1880 was undoubtedly the leader of London fashions for gentlemen, as the great Sutcliffe and the greater Nippe were the leaders of men among areas of the kingdom of tailors.

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